Col. Geo. Gillespie; Col. Henry Stone; Capt. C. G. Greenough, U. S. A.; Col. J. W. Gray, U. S. A., retired; Maj. Edwin Dows; Lt. F. S. Gifford and John Mackie, the last three from New Bed-

The Exercises at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- Dr. O'Reilly arrived this evening from Nonquitt for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral of General Sheridan, next Saturday. He had a conference with Rev. Father Mackin, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's Church (Dr. Chappelle being in France), and the following order of services at the church and grave was arranged: At 10 A. M. solemn requiem mass in St.

Matthew's Church, celebrated by Rev. J. F. Mackin, with Rev. T. J. Kerrick as deacon and Rev. S. F. Ryan as sub-deacon. The absolution will be pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons. The services at the grave will be conducted by Right Rev. John Foley, Bishop-elect of Detroit.

Where the Remains Will Rest. Special to the Indianapolis Journay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The burial place for the remains of General Sheridan was selected a few feet to the southeast of the old Lee mansion, at Arlington, this afternoon. Generals MacFeely and Rucker and Major Lydecker were selected by Colonel Sheridan to locate the spot where the General's remains shall rest, and tomorrow it is expected that the ground will be consecrated by the Rev. Father Kervick, of St. Matthew's Church. A more charming place could not be found about Washington than the one decided upon. It is about a mile and a balf south and west of the White House, at the crest of a little hill at the highest point about Arling-'ton, and can be easily seen by the naked eye across the river from the Washington monn-

The escort of the regular army on the occasion of the funeral will be a regiment of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two light batteries of artillery. There are two troops of cavalry at Ft. Meyer, under command of Colonel Carpender, that will constitue the battalion; at the barracks there is one light battery, but there are no infantry troops here. It will be necessary to transport them from New York at a cost of about \$1,700. General Schofield will have command of the regulars in the cortege. There are five companies of foot artiflery at the barracks here, two at Ft. Mc-Henry, Baltimore, and five at Ft. Monroe, and it is possible that these may be brought up the river and used in the event it is decided to be Inexpedient to transport troops from New York. A board of officers of the Washington Com-mandery of the Loyal Legion held a meeting at the room of Senator Manderson, commander, and appointed a committee to take action in regard to the funeral. Orders have been issued for the attendance of the G. A. R. at the funeral on Saturday, and the Union Veteran Corps and Republican League of the District will also at-

Order from the Secretary of War. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The following general order was issued this afternoon:

WAR DEPARTMENT. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888. With profound sorrow the Secretary of War announces to the army that General Sheridan died last evening at Nonquitt, in the State of Massachusetts. He was born in 1831. Upon graduating from West Point, he entered the army July 1, 1853, as brevet second lieutenant of the First Infantry. His first service was on the frontier of Texas; then in Oregon and California, engaged against hostile Indians in the Takoma expedition and the defense of the Cascades. In 1861, having reached the grade of captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, he was placed on duty as chief quartermaster and commissary of the army under Major-general Curtis, in the Pea Ridge campaign, and subsequently as quartermaster at Major-general Halleck's headquarters in the advance on Corinth, Miss. He was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, May 25, 1862; brigadier-general of volunteers, July 1, and major-general of volunteers, December 31 of the same year,

having participated with distinction in numerous engagements in the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland until April 4, 1864, when he was selected to command the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently the middle military division and the Army of the Sheaandoah. For the gallantry, military skill and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by his army in the valley of the Shenandosh, especially at Cedar Run, he received the thanks of Congress and was appointed brigadier-general of the army of the United States, Sept. 10, 1864, and Nov. 8, 1864, was promoted to major-general United States army for the personal gallant-ry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by him on the 19th day of October at Codar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in a pitched battle within thirty days.

In the final campaign which resulted in the surren-

der of General Lee's army, he bore a distinguished part. Since the close of the war he commanded successively the military divisions of the Southwest, the Gulf, the Fifth military district, the Department of the Missouri, and the Division of the Missouri. He was appointed liutenant-general March 4, 1869, and assumed command of the army of the United States Nov. 1, 1883. In recognition of his military services the grade of general was revived by Congress, to which he was appointed June 1, 1888. These achievements placed him in the front rank of the great and successful soldiers of his time, and are recognized and acknowledged at home and abroad. To the army his loss is personal and irreparable, but the work that he did and the associations that cluster about his name will be a grateful memory to its older, and an inspiration to its younger officers. The message of the President, to-day sent to the Congress and people of the United States, is herewith communicated to the army. The flag will be placed at palf staff at all military posts and stations, seventeen minute guns will be fired on the day after receipt of this order, and the usual badges of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By order of the Secretary of War. R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-general.

THE ILLNESS AND DEATH.

Dr. Pepper Gives an Official Opinion as

the Case and Its Treatment. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- A Bar Harbor special to the World says that Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, was much surprised when informed of General Sheridan's death, as when he visited him on Saturday he was improving rapidly, and felt most sanguine and confident of his own recovery. The Doctor gave the following official opinion of the case and its treatment:

"At the time of the early attacks the heartfailure was so intense that the walls of the heart contracted very imperfectly and the cavities became rapidly and greatly dilated. This was much increased by the mechanical obstruction due to the organic disease of the valve of the heart, which had existed for many months. In this state some heart-clot must have formed, and for some time very alarming attacks recurred unexpectedly, apparently due to the sudden detachment of portions of clot which were carried from the right side of the heart into the lungs. The most alarming spell was connected with the development of an extensive infection of the lower lobe of the right lung, followed by the development of aneurisms around it. For weeks this was a constant course of anxiety, but gradually it cleared away, the heart gained power, its cavities contracted better, and the spells above mentioned grew less frequent and less serious. When the heart trouble was at its worst grave symptoms of congestion showed themselves everywhere. The brain suffered, the liver and stomach were so much endangered that hemorrhages occurred, and were almost fatal. From the shock the kidneys also suffered, as was shown by a scanty albuminous urine and swelling of the fest. But as the heart steadily improved, all other complications subsided. All this was very gratifying and justified the hope that gradually there would be a return to better health if no untoward complications should ocour again. But inevitably a patient with extensive organic disease of the heart, as in all probability existed here, with fragments of heart clot adhering to the lining, is continually in danger of fatal heart failure and of sudden detachment of fragments of such size that, if carried to the lungs, almost immediately fatal results will follow. On Sunday evening, at a time when all the General's symptoms were more encouraging than at any previous period. the above occurred, with such severity as to make all efforts to sustain the heart and lungs

THE SUCCESSION.

sketch of the Life and Services of Major-General John M. Schofield,

While there is no law requiring it, the custom of promotions by seniority has prevailed in the army to such an extent that it has rarely been deviated from, and the next highest officer is reasonably certain of promotion to commandern-chief when a vacancy occurs. At present John M. Schofield is the senior major-general, and he will doubtless succeed General Sheridan. The other major-generals in order of senority are O. O. Howard, Alfred H. Terry and George Crook. Major-general John McAllister Schofield is a native of New York, having been born in Chantauqua county, Sept. 29, 1831, the year that General Sheridan was born, and he graduated in the class with him. Young Schofield was sesigned to the Second Artillery, and for five years acted as instructor in natural philosophy at West Point. Next be went to St. Louis on a leave of absence from the army and filled the Chair of natural philosophy in the Washington University of that city.

In May, 1861, he was appointed a captain, and

the First Missouri Infantry, and subsequently ague and malarial disorders. Warranted.

became chief of staff to General Lyon, and was with him when the latter fell in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he had been promoted to be brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the Missouri militia, and in April, 1862, he became commander of the District of Missouri. General Schofield; saw much active service in Missouri, and acquitted himself so creditably that in the fall he was given command of the frontier, including the Kansas as well as the Missouri troops. He signalized his promotion by forcing the confederates down into the Arkansas valley, defeating them in the memorable battle at Maysville, near Pea Ridge, Ark. He was made a major-general of volunteers Nov. 29, 1862. In May, 1864, he joined General Sherman's army and participated in all the movements up to and including the battle of Atlanta, commanding the Twentythird Corps. In November he was sent to assist General Thomas, repuised Hood, and was in command at the battle of Franklin, one of the hottest of the minor engagements. He also participated with distinction in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16. Previous to this battle, Nov. 30, 1864, he had been made a brigadier-

general in the regular army. After the defeat of Hood's army, General Schofield was transferred to North Carolina, and his command took possession of Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1865, and then advanced to Goldsboro, which he reached abead of General Sherman's army, after defeating the confederates in several engagements. On March 18, 1865, he was breveted major-general in the regular army for bravery at Franklin. On the reorganization of the regular army at the close of the war he assumed his rank of brigadier and brevet majorgeneral, and in July, 1867, he was appointed to the command of the First military district, comprising the State of Virginia. On the resignation of General Grant from that position, General Schofield was appointed Secretary of War for the time being, and May 30, 1868, he was confirmed in the office by the Senate, but resigned the following March. He was then assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, and March 4, 1869, was made a full major-general. When General Hancock died be was as signed to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, and has since been stationed on Governor's island.

SHERIDAN IN BATTLE.

An Ohio Colonel Telis How Fearless He Was Under Fire.

"I shall never forget the first time I ever saw

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sheridan under fire. It was at the battle of Stone River-Murfreesboro, as the rebels called it-and to him and Thomas, belong the credit of saving the day. Sheridan, then a division commander, was stationed to the left of McCook, and occupied a position of some strength. That battle was remarkable from the fact that both Bragg and Rosecranz had adopted the same plan of a ttack, turning the enemy's right flank, and advanced at the same time. Bragg's left, however, had a much shorter distance to march than that of Rosecrans, and was therefore brought into contact with the hostile line much sooner. Cleburne, with the best corps of the army, fell furiously upon McCook, taking him by surprise, and utterly overwhelming him. I was on Sheridan's extreme right, and shall never forget what a shock it was to see McCook's men come streaming through the woods in wild disorder, with the rebels in hot pursuit. We were fairly taken in flank, and it looked as if our whole line would be rolled up from end to end. It certainly would have been but for Sheridan. as Thomas's troops were not fully deployed, and were in a most disadvantageous position to receive an assault. Sheridan saw what depended upon him, and, with a readiness that was wonderful, changed his whole line, drawing his men up on three sides of an irregular square, as it was necessary to protect the flank and rear as well as the front, Cleburne greatly overlapping us. At first Sheridan stayed well in the rear, sending his orders by his aids, but when the first impact came upon the angle between our front and flank he could contain himself no longer, but rode right up to the firing-line.

"He was a small man, almost a dwarf, but no one who saw him that day ever thought of him as anything but a large man. He rode up and down the line, cheering and laughing as the bullets sung round his ears, and seemed as happy as a boy at play. A company on the left of the one in which I was a lieutenant began to shake, and a few of the men were seen making off to the rear. The moment was critical, as confusion once started would have spread like wildfire. Sheridan saw the danger in an instant, and came galloping up, yelling out words of encouragement and censure. The pommel of his saddle was shattered by a bullet, and his horse was wounded by a shot in the flank. He jumped to the ground, caught one or two men by the shoulders and turned them round, walked up and down the

line two or three times, telling the men to stand firm, and when he remounted and rode off I don't believe that anything could have made those men budge. I heard that he did much the same thing in other parts of the field, but that I saw with my own eyes. How he escaped was a wonder, as the enemy's sharpshooters were within 100 yards of our line, and Sheridan, who chanced to be the only mounted officer in that part of the field, was the target for a score of rifles. He held his position until Thomas came up, and Cleburne never gained another foot. Thomas did splendidly, but the real hero of Stone river was Sheridan

"But at Chickamauga I first learned how excited a man could become. Sheridan in that battle occupied his old position next to McCook, and when that unfortunate commander was broken by Longstreet the whole weight of the attack fell on Sheridan: He was not as fortunate as at Stone River, and his men soon began to give way. I never before or since saw a man so furious. He galloped about at full speed among the fugitives, yelling and cursing, a hole through his slouch hat and a bullet mark across his forehead. He struck men with the flat of his sabre, would rally a squad and lead it forard, twice picked up colors and tried to gather a broken regiment, and altogether looked more like a fiend than a human being. I saw him for about five minutes and shall never forget it. His face was positively crimson, his forehead and cheeks were streaked with blood, and he was hoarse from shouting. When it became evident that nothing could stop the retreat I was told he fairly cried, and that he was so exhausted by shouting that he could not speak above a whisper. After that engagement he had a flag made, which he called his battle-flag. It was always carried by his personal orderly, and whenever he saw a line shaking he would take it from the soldier and ride to the point with it himself. Sheridan's battle flag checked more than one retrogade movement and shone brightest in his last great fight, that of Five Forks. He was delighted at being transferred to the cavalry, as that arm was much better suited to his genius than infantry. As the latter could not move fast enough to suit him, he would get to swearing and no one liked to approach him. Artillery he utterly despised and only used it when he had to, his aim always being to make the fight

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

as close a one as he could. Grant's verdict that

a better soldier never fought than Sheridan will

be heartily indorsed by all who served under

him. Unlike many other famous leaders he

cared for nothing except soldiering, and I be-

lieve would rather command a regiment than fill

the presidential chair."

John Boyle, son of the senior partner of Boyle & Roach, contractors, of Cincinnati, was shot and killed yesterday in Brown county, Ohio, by Amos Garvin. The men had a dispute in a saloon near Boyle's mill. Boyle received four

Two freight trains loaded with coal collided on the Hocking Valley railroad yesterday at Millville. Ten cars were derailed, and the two engines were badly damaged. William Francis, the engineer, and John Brady, a brakeman, were seriously injured.

The Rev. J. W. Hanford, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephen's Mission, D. T., who married Chaska and Miss Fellows, was thrown from a mowing machine on Monday. He was badly mangled and bled to death before assistance could be procured.

James Frazer, a native of Scotland, manager of Hemmingway's stock farm, near Jackson, Mich., was fatally shot on Monday, by Wm. James, colored, during an altercation brought about by the refusal of James to obey orders. James was wounded with bird shot.

Arlie Latham, the third-baseman of the St. Louis Base-ball Club, signed yesterday with Lew Simmons and Gratin Donnelly to appear in the new comedy, "Fashions," after the close of the present base-ball season. The consideration is said to be \$4,000 for five months' services.

An east-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe railroad left the track near Lawrence, Kan., on Monday, while running forty miles an hour. All the cars except the sleepers went off the track, several of them being demolished. Martin Myers, engineer, was killed instantly, and John Harff, the fireman, was badly scalded A broken rail caused the accident.

Near Berbourville, Ky., on Saturday, a man named Mostly stabbed his brother-in-law, Posey, three times, to the heart, killing him instantly. They quarreled at Posev's house over Mostly's horse breaking in upon Posey's cats stack. Mrs. Posey interposed, when Mostly threatened to beat her. Posey angrily answered the threat, and Mostly stabbed him. Mostly was lodged in jail, but escaped.

Ayen's Ague Cure never fails to cure fever and

OLD-WORLD NEWS.

The English House of Commons Devotes Another Session to the Parnell Bill. LONDON, Aug. 7 .- In the House of Commons, this evening. Mr. W. H. Smith moved that the 12-o'clock rule be suspended at midnight if the Parnell bill was not passed at that hour.

The House then considered the bill as amended. Mr. Matthews moved to insert a clause giving the commission power to arrest persons disregarding summonses under the act. Adopted.

Mr. Matthews also moved that any person refusing to comply with a summons to appear before the commission be liable to punishment for contempt of the High Court of Justice of Eng-

Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the effect that any persons refusing to make full and true disclosures touching the matters upon which he is examined be liable to imprisonment by the High Court of Justice. In supporting the motion Mr. Parnell said its object was to compel the Times to produce the person who supplied the letters. Rejected-191 to 120. Mr. Clancey moved an amendment to em-

power the commission to report from time to time. Adopted. Mr. Hunter moved to compel the Times to formulate its charges before the commission. Rejected-184 to 111.

Mr. Healy moved that no accused member of

the House of Commons be detained in prison

during the session of the commission. After a long discussion, Mr. Smith agreed to accept a provision that no imprisonments should be made except for the purpose of securing the attendance of persons accused when it should become necessary. The motion was withdrawn. The discussion continued until 2:40 A. M., when the House adjourned.

Twenty-Five Lives Lost. VALPARAISO, Aug. 7 .-- During a "norther" last night, two large barks, one English and the other French, sank in the harbor after having been in collision. The crew of the English vessel, consisting of seventeen hands, and seven of the French crew were drowned. Five vessels were blown ashore and dashed to pieces.

Riotous Strikers in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 7. - After a meeting of strikers held here this evening the striking waiters smashed the windows of several cafes, while the barbers' assistants tried to storm the registry office. They were prevented, however, by the | in whose ward I resided and with whom I have gendarmes, who drew their swords and dis-

American Foresters' Court Suspended. LONDON, Aug. 7 .- The High Court of Foresters, sitting at Reading, to-day adopted, by vote of 403 to 93, a motion revoking the powers of the subsidiary high court in America, and suspending their sittings as a court until they comply with the rules regarding the admission of negroes.

Foreign Notes.

Mr. Gladstone writes that his age and the pressure of his duties will prevent his accepting an invitation to visit the Scotch crofters.

The floods in Austria continue. It has been decided to close the arm of the Danube traversing Vienna by a block vessel anchored at Nuss-

Merchant Tailors' Interests. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- The Merchant Tailors executive committee was called to order here today. After an address by Chairman Mack, of Cincinnati, rontine business was disposed of, after which several subcommittees were appointed, with instructions to report to-morrow. Among the more prominent subjects submitted to these committees are the following: The establishment of trade-schools: protection against unreliable customers; adjustment of differences between employer and employes and the tariff discrimination against the tailoring trade. Twenty-two of the leading cities of the country are represented. The committees will probably adjourn to-

Comet Discovered.

morrow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 7.-Dr. Lewis Swift, of the Warner Observatory, has received a dispatch from Prof. W. R. Brooks, of the Smith Observatory, Geneva, N. Y., announcing the discovery of a comet by him this evening, in right ascension ten hours five minutes, declination north forty-four degrees, thirty minutes. It has a slow easterly motion, and has a short tail. It is bright, but not visible to the naked eye.

Steamship News.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Peruvian, from Liverpool MOVILLE, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Circassia, from New York, for Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .-- Arrived: Kieder, from Bremen; Normandie, from Havre; Wyoming, from Liverpool. Cardinal Gibbons's Visit to Indiana. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7 .- Cardinal Gibbons. who will attend, Saturday, at the funeral of General. Speridan in Washington, has postponed his

which takes place on the 15th of August.

trip to Indiana until next week. His

visit to Indiana is to attend the golden jubilee

of the Rev. Sorin, president of Notre Dame,

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. A New Line of Attack Upon the Church.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The Sentinel has a very enterprising agent at this place. On last Sunday morning, having hied himself away to the church-house, he took up a place at the door, and as the congregation poured out undertook to demoralize them by selling the Sentinel. Satan was never presented before the church in a more defined form. This newsboy is not a boy, but a full-grown man, and should have known better. READER.

WAYNETOWN, Ind., Aug. 6.

Farm and Land Mortgages Again.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your reference to my communication of yesterday on this subject, you inadvertently stated that in 1882 the mortgages amounted to \$26,666,271 for one-third of the State. These were the figures given by me for the whole State. as you will see, and \$17,667,271 for the entire State in 1886, instead of one-third of the State. Please correct your statement, as it may mislead some who will not carefully note the figures

Allow me to call further attention to the absurdity of the statement made by Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, that the mortgage land indebtedness of Indiana was \$685,000,000. valuation of all the real estate in Indiana, including the improvements, amounted in 1880 to only \$389,531,809. And the last valuation made of the land and improvements for 1887 amount to only \$377,837,674. That is just \$307,162,326 less than the amount of the alleged mortgage indebtedness of Indiana. JNO. B. CONNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.

The Governorship. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Since Governor Porter wrote his letter declining to be a candidate for the office of Gov-

erpor for another term, the fact has developed that he is the undeniable choice of all classes of Republicans in the State. This fact has been recognized by some of those whose names were to be presented to the convention, and they have stepped aside for the sake of giving the people their choice, and it seems to me that those who still aspire to receive the gubernatorial nomination would act wisely were they to follow the same course and yield to Governor Porter, the people's choice.

It would show the grandness and magnanimity of the gentlemen and make them more friends among the people than to receive the nomination. As is well known, Governor Porter will only

accept a unanimous call from the Republicans. and that he would much rather not make the race. Here is an instance of where the office seeks the man. Give us Porter. E. V. HERVEY. CITY, Aug. 6.

Major Steele's Strength as a Candidate.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The only objection urged against Major Steele's candidacy for Governor is the question of the ability of any other man to carry the Eleventh Indiana congressional district. This district, as it is now made up, is Democratic by nearly two thousand votes, and the fact that Major Steele is the only Democratic majority is certainly one of the best arguments that can be used for his nomination for the office of Governor. Major Steele can and will command the support of more Democratic voters than any other man whose name will come before the Republican convention, The

fact that he has carried this district for four

demonstrates that this statement is true.

consecutive times against great odds clearly

But in the nomination of Major Steele for

Eleventh Indiana district. We believe that with a good, clean, active, persistent, thorough-going Republican this district can be carried against Mr. Martin, the Democratic nominee, whose unpopularity and intemperate habits will drive from his support a great many decent Demo-

We think that when the delegates to the Republican convention look over the field and investigate the merits of each candidate they will not only find Major Steele the most available man for Governor but that he also combines more elements of success than any other candidate whose name has been mentioned for the place. S. B. BESHORE.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 6.

A Card from Dr. Fisher.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Permit me to say a final word in relation to the "Fisher-Kuhlmann trouble," which has gained actually more notoriety than it deserves. In yesterday's issue of your valuable paper appeared a card signed John Ittenbach, which my friends and myself wouldn't notice but for the false statements and misrepresentations it contains. This man Ittenbach assumes the right to mingle in all other persons' private business, and especially in mine; but he forgets to state that a short time ago a replevin suit was brought against him by Dr. Fisher, before Squire Feibleman, in which a verdict was given for Dr. Fisher, when Ittenbach took an appeal. The sad experience I have had as editor-in-chief of two papers, "Der Weltburger," Chicago, and "Die Glocke," Indianapolis, has cured me en-tirely. From the beginning I was against "Kuhlmann's monopolizing newspaper scheme." Kuhlmann has lately started a weekly German Catholic issue, called "Die Sonne," at Evansville. Now, Weltburger, Glocke and Sonne are all the same, as they contain the same editorial matter. Only one or two columns for locals and well-paid "puffs" are reserved in each of these issues. But the three papers are printed and mailed at Chicago, and not a cent comes to Indianapolis or Indiana. Now who gets the benefit? Illinois or Indiana? It was, indeed, for me a very cheap honor to be Kuhlmann's partner and chief editor and to do the work over a year without any salary or remuneration. I demanded the books, a settlement and money; Kuhlmann and Ittenbach were dissatisfied and kicked, and I had to commence suit, by advice of my counsel and attorneys, Messrs. Denny & Elliot and Mr. Orton. About my being a resident of this city, nearly since 1879, this will be proven by many of the best and most respectable citizens in the city,

> DR. ADOLPH K. FISHER. THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

the same time.

and by myself, and even by 'Squire Feibleman,

voted more than once at the same poll and at

California Bound to Follow Oregon in Voting for Protection.

Indianapolis Special to New York Tribune. Ex-Lieutenant-governor Cumback has just returned from a lecturing trip to California, and he brings General Harrison the intelligence that Harrison and Morton are sure to carry California as well as Oregon. "All this talk about Harrison's Chinese record is bosh," he said to the Tribune correspondent. "Harrison is all right, and the people know it. Out there on the coast I found a strong and still growing antipathy to the Chinese. The people can't help it. The days of the sand-lotter are over, but the Chinese remain, and lots of them. Chinese bosses control the common laborer, and when a railway contractor wants laborers all he has to do is to go to one of these bosses, who will furnish them in any quantity, and at prices with which our own labor cannot possibly compete. It is no wonder the Californian hates the Chinese in spite of the work he has done for him. And yet I find the masses are not misled by Democratic campaign stories of General Harrison's alleged Chinese record. There is as much intelligence in California as you will find anywhere, and as soon as the peo-ple of that State looked up General Harrison's votes on this question they were satisfied. No consistent man, in the face of our treaty stipulations with China, could have voted otherwise, and the people of California understand it." "Did you discover anything else that gave you hope of carrying the State?"

"In my way I did. I have a way of basing my political predictions on what I see about me in my own neighborhood. While in California I lectured for four days at a large summer school where each day I met from one to two hundred strangers. Among these people, coming from all parts of the State, I picked up what information possess on the subject, and in that, while there is not the record of a single Republican change to Cleveland, there is a list of recalcitrant Democrats that is very significant. I thought I discovered an undercurrent favorable to the ticket in California, and I believe it will be felt. Among those who have come out for Harrison and Morton is ex-Governor Downey, who has been a life-long Democrat. Another I have is mind is an old friend of mine who, when he lived in Indiana, was the Democratic clerk of a strongly Democratic county. I found it the same throughout the State."

"What is the cause of these changes?" "The attitude of the parties relative to the Mills bill. Prominent men in Oregon explained it to me as the cause of our late success in that State, and it is because of the indentity of California interests with Oregon that I am led to believe the same effect will follow in that State. A very large proportion of the population of Oregon is engaged in the lumber and sheep business. The free-wool and free-timber clauses of the bill were repugnant to these classes, and if the bill should become a law it means death to their industries. The recent majority in Oregon was about 7,000. It is expected that this will be increased to 10,000 this fall. The same reason that turns an Oregonian to vote for Harrison and Morton will prompt a Californian to do the same. The free-wool clause alone is enough to carry the State. California is one vast collection of sheep ranches. I do not know what proportion of its people are engaged in this business, but it is very large, and you can count it all solid for the Republican ticket."

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

The Delusive "Average" of the Mills Bill Effectually Exposed. Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

The most deceptive misrepresentation of the free-trade organs in regard to the Mills bill is that which asserts that the bill only proposed an average reduction of ? per cent. in the whole dutiable list, from 47 to 40 per cent., and that, therefore, it cannot be very injurious to the industries of the country. For the purpose of illustration, we will take

ten leading articles on the tariff list, and show how they are affected by the Mills bill and its alleged "average reduction" of 7 per cent., as

Present duty. Mills bill. per cent. per cent. per cent. Wool ..... 55 14 Salt..... Sugar ..... 82 Rice..... 100 .... Lumber ..... 17 free Tin plates..... 34 Hemp and flax.... 20 free .... free American fruits .. 35 Cutlery..... 37 Earthenware..... 55 Average ...... 47.3 on 10 art. 603 4 art. 74

24.3 on 10 art. This list contains articles that the Mills bill puts on the free list, that it allows to remain as they are, and that it reduces, and is a fair and illustrative selection of the whole. Under the present tariff the average duty on the ten articles is 47 percent, and a fraction, just what the Democratic free-traders claim. If the Mills bill passes the new dutiable list will contain only four of these articles, sugar, rice, cutlery and earthenware, the average reduction on which, as shown by our table, is 7 per cent. and a fraction, just the reduction claimed by Cleveland, Mills & Co. The fair way to strike the average would be on the ten articles in both cases, and that would make the average of the present tariff 47 per cent., and of the Mills bill 24 per cent., and a careful examination of the whole bill shows, as we have stated heretofore, that the reduction, based upon all the articles in the present list, and not upon what remains after many articles have been free-listed, is just about 23 per cent. They have passed a bill for free trade in products that pay over \$300,000,000 annually into the pockets of American farmers and workingmen, and for a tariff for revenue only in products that represent five times that amount in wages and profits to the same farmers and workingmen.

Mistaken Quotations. Philadelphia Sunday-school Times.

Many a Bible text is popularly quoted in another form than that in which it stands in the Bible. And many a Bible fact is incorrectly stated in its more frequent mentions. Even men who call themselves Bible students often, refer to these incorrect texts and incorrect facts man in the district who is able to overcome this as if they were a veritable transcript from the inspired record. Thus the story of Dean Swift's charity sermon, preached in a single sentence from the text, "He that giveth to the poor lend-eth to the Lord," has been accepted as widely and as readily as if that text were to be found

in the Bible. So again it has been said ten

thousand times over that the Hebrews in Egypt

made bricks without straw, although the Bibie

parrative says nothing of the sort. As recently

as the past month two Bible teachers at Mr.

field, referred to the finding of ancient bricks made without straw, among the ruins of Lower Egypt, as if in confirmation of the truth of this assumed Bible story. If men would examine the Bible text more carefully before they assail it or before they attempt its defense, there would be fewer blunders made in both direc-

A ONE DOLLAR UNDERSHIET.

Plain Talk on the Belative Benefits of Free Trade and Protection by a Workingman.

Boston Journal. Some facts relating to the benefits of protection are more clearly understood by persons. coming from free-trade England than they appear to be by those who have lived and prospered in this country, who do not stop to think for a moment why they and their predecessors have prespered. The causes they do not consider. The results they know. Our readers will permit us, in order to illustrate some of the fallacies of free trade, to deviate from the accepted style of editorials. Without inventing facts, permit us to give an object lesson which will illustrate some truths which men in active business have little time to think about.

A foriegner entered a store, and walking up to the trader, inquired for an undershirt. He was shown an assortment. One was selected, and the price, \$1, was stated. "I could buy one full as good as this for fifty cents in England," said the purchaser. "Well, my friend, why didn't you stay in England and buy it?" replied the shop-keeper. "Because I couldn't get the fifty cents in Eng-

United States," was the reply. "How is that?" inquired the dealer. "It is very easy to explain," continued the purchaser. "I left home because wages were low and decent living was high. I came to America, and now I am forehanded where before I was in

land half so easy as I can get a dollar in the

"I suppose you are a free-trader?" added the "If I were an English manufacturer I should certainly be in favor of free trade in the United

States, but, being a workingman in this country, I am in favor of a protective tariff." "If we had free trade," continued the dealer, "I should be able to sell more goods, because I could sell them cheaper." "Don't run away with that idea, my friend," continued the workingman. "If the United

States should adopt free trade, this country would be overrun with salesmen representing English houses, and where there is one agent now of an English house there would be a hundred. These bagmen, as we call them, would flood the country. They would scour every city, town and hamlet, and they would sell their goods just where you expect your customers to come from. Mind you, it is the surplus production that England wants to unload upon this "But I could import the English goods just as

cheapiy as they could," added the trader. "Then if that is so, why is it that the agents of foreign houses in New York, not only of England, but of France and Germany, can undersell any American who imports the same goods "Undervaluation is the cause," was the prompt

"True to a large extent," continued the workingman. "But if they can undersell you now with a fixed tariff, what would they do when it is for their interest to see that their own agents are protected from American competition? Imagine a hundred thousand bagmen covering this country soliciting orders. What would become of the regular established

"Oh, we should hold our own somehow or other," replied the trader. "If John Bull once gets his grip on to a country, you will find it hard work to get it off," was

"At any rate you would be benefited, for you would get your underwear for 50 cents," added the dealer. "At first I should be, but it wouldn't be long before I should have the same trouble I had in England. I shouldn't have the dollar to spare. It is a rule the world over, where competition comes in and must be met, the wage-earner must suffer in the end. The manufacturer runs his mill to make money. If he finds that his article does not sell, he tries to make it cheaper, sometimes by making it of poorer material. The public suffers by this method, but more frequently he tries to meet competition by reducing the price of labor. When he does this he takes just so much out of the pockets of every man who sells anything that workingmen of their families wear or eat, for the workingmen are the great consumers."

"But workingmen live in England on less wages," added the trader. "Yes, but how do they live? The workingmen of the United States live like human beings-the workingmen of Europe barely secure subsistence. No, sir; twist it any way you please, the United States has a home market which England wants, and John Bull, aided by your Democratic party, will get it if possible. Did-you ever know of a prosperous merchant who went round among his competitors and gave them a list of his customers that they might have a chance to undersell him? When you hear of a shrewd merchant doing this, it will be time to talk about the brotherhood of man, and open your markets to the competition of England,

France and Germany." "But, as you see, my friend, by the cost of the underwear," resumed the dealer, "it would benefit the United States to have free trade, because we should send out our products and take

pay in goods "That's a veritable chestnut," resumed the workman. "You think, perhaps, that John Bull would give you the preference because you bought his goods. Not a bit of it. He would buy his corn where he could buy it the cheapest. It would be equivalent to bringing the semi-slave labor of India into competition with the free labor of free America. They would dump their surplus products here and take your gold as fast as you could ship it, but as for buying your corn because you bought their productions, they would not do it if they could buy for a fraction of a mill less somewhere else. These is no sentiment about John Bull when he

is making a trade." "Quite a large percentage of my goods are imported," continued the trader, "but I depend more upon my own specialties, which I order in England and keep for my customers." "Don't suppose they can find them anywhere else in Boston," resumed the visitor. "No." was the reply, "I hold my own trade through these specialties.

"If we have free trade, how long will this continue?" was the query. "Oh, I guess for as long as I live," was the re-

"My dear sir," resumed the wage-earner. "] was in a haberdashery establishment on the other side for a short time, and I know something above this business-not much. I tell you the British manufacturer is a sharp one. My master in London once got up a style of scarf. It was a hit. He had the run for a very short time. The manufacturer supplied the trade. Now, when these manufacturers find that they have free trade they will soon catch on to what is desirable, and you will find that your brain in making selections for your special trade is no match for their capidity. The goods you select will be everywhere. The result will be that what you think is your line of articles will be in every store-window in town."

"Well, then, if it comes to that, Yankee ingenuity will meet them, and we shall get up our own styles." And the storekeeper rubbed his hands, while the purchaser opened his eyes. "Why, you are not a free-trader, my friend; for if you think such will be the result, why try the experiment of ruining your own trade? No, sir; by the time this condition of affairs was reached you would have so crippled the manufacturers of the United States that you would have no one to fill your orders. Besides, the conditions would be different from what they are now. A country is prosperous when its wage-earners are well lodged, well fed and well clothed. You have this class now, but if you had free trade it would be the manufacturers of foreign countries who would reap the harvest."

"As long as I sell goods and make a profit. what matters it to me where they are made? said the shop-keeper.

"I don't want to be impertinent," resumed the protectionist, "but I think you make a big mistake Your profit must come from your purchasers. Now, it makes a great deal of difference in the long run whether you sell American or English goods. The profit on American goods goes entirely into the pockets of Americans; the profit on English goods goes partially into the pockets of the British manufacturers. It strikes me that it is sound policy to keep your home market strong, to create customers rather than to destroy them Most certainly you will not find that money sent to England will ever help you. If you destroy the industries of the United States I think you would find trade pretty dull and profits small." "But an American workman gets higher wages

here because he can turn out more goods," aded the trader. "I know that is the claim," was the reply, "but if English goods were to come in free of duty his would have competition that would cut down his wages. From the stand-point of the wageearner this is not desirable. Besides, there would be more goods on the market than could be consumed, and where there is an overstock the mills run on half time, even at a lose, in or der to keep their help together. If the milis were forced to close, where would the hands

find employment?" "Oh, they could turn farmers," was added. "Yes, true," he replied, "but what would be the value of farm products if the quantity raised exceeded the demand, and all the British provinces were permitted to pour in their potatoes.

Governor we do not concede the loss of the | Moody's summer school for students, at North- | "Well, they would take our goods in return," | I am fatigued, sire; let me go and rest."



Puny BABIES Fretful BABIES Crying BABIES

MADE HEALTHY.

"I cannot thank you enough for Lactated Food. My baby was seven months old, and had cried night and day. Until I got Lactated Food I could not keep his bowels open. Since I used your Food the baby is well, his bowels are all right, and I hardly know I have a baby." MRS. H. R. CLOUGH, Red Jacket, Mich

MADE HAPPY.

"My baby cried and always seemed hungry until I gave him Lactated Food. Now that I am using the Food, he seems satisfied, and goes right to sleep after he is fed."
MRS. THOS. HILLIER, Grafton, Dakota.

MADE HEARTY. "Our little baby girl was very fretful, and cried nearly all the time she was awake until she was about three months old, when we commenced to feed her Lactated Food. I do not know what I would do without the

BABIES CRY FOR IT INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Food, for she is now good, fat, and pretty as a picture."

MRS. ESTELLA CRESS, Freeport, Mich.

We have thousands of letters from mothers and doctors, all endorsing Lactated Food as the best Food for infants and invalids. If your baby is fretful and peevish, it is not properly nourished. By using Lactated Food the little one's wants will be perfectly satisfied, and it will soon be happy, healthy and hearty.

150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00 Val-uable pamphlets sent on application. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt

continued the free-trader, "and thus the balance of trade would be equalized." "Well, I am not so sure," replied the protectionist, "that equalizing trade is so great a boon, even if this were possible. It is the chap who sells more than he buys who gets ahead in the world. Besides, the very goods they manufacture in England would be brought into direct competition with our own, and in either event the wage-earner would make the loss."

Uncle Jerry Rusk on His Muscle.

Minneapolis Tribune. Gov. Jerry Rusk was at the camp-meeting at Mona on Thursday, and was the central figure n quite a scene. The arrangements were similar to those at our Lake Harriet on the 4th of July, and the Governor found himself in the crush with his wife and a party of friends and the gate closed down. He demanded egress, which was refused by the authorities, "notwithstanding he was the Governor of the State." "I am not here as Governor, but as a citizen,

with certain inalienable rights, among which are liberty, etc., and it you do not release me from this confinement I will tear down your partition," he quietly remarked. Being still met with refusal, the graduate from the lumber woods took hold of the gate, tore it from its hinges, and threw it into the lake, inviting his friends out into the free air. "Now have me arrested, and I will cheerfully

down your gate." The authorities "allowed the Governor to pass o avoid scandal. The scandal would have been, probably, that if Uncle Jerry had been interfered with somebody would have got licked, and, considering the law of averages in force, it is likely that it

pay my fine if I have broken the law in tearing

would not have been Governor Rusk. The Nude in Art.

Atlanta Constitution. "The Quick and the Dead" has been dramatized, and will be produced with Estelle Clayton as Agamem-Barbara. Nym Crinkle had a talk with Miss Helen Barry upon this subject a short time ago. When asked what she thought of Mies River's story as the basis for a drama, Miss Barry said: "I am told that it is already dramatized, and is to be produced here. But I confess I cannot

see a drama in the book."

Then we both laughed.

of woman in Barbara?" "Fresh? Yes," she said, with a smile. "It seems to me that Barbara would have to put on a fig leaf or two to be acceptable to your genteel andiences. I believe that you are somewhat opposed to the nude in art in New York." "Yes," I remarked, "I understand by a dramatization of Barbara that she is to be clothed. But our people are not as violently opposed to emotional nudity as they are to physical

"But you see a new, or, at least, a fresh order

Jay Gould Reading Amelie Rives.

Philadelphia Times. Mr. Gould started for Saratogs yesterday, and is now there. Before he left Irvington the Times correspondent paid him a visit, and found that the invalid was dividing the day between reading a novel on the shaded veranda. and dickering with some flowers in the garden. The book was Amelie Rives's "The Quick or the Dead?" which he said he was perusing because he had heard so much about it.

"And does it entertain you?" was asked. "Tolerably," was the reply. "It is a curious study of a morbid mental condition in a woman. The features which I suppose have popularized it are disagreeable. I don't know when I have read a novel before. My doctor told me to try fiction, and let thoughtful books alone. So I am obeying."

Appointment for Mr. W. A. Croffut. Washington Special.

W. A. Croffut, well known as a journalist and author in New York, and until recently editor of the Washington Post, was yesterday appointed by Secretary Vilas executive officer of the geological survey, formerly held by Prof. Stephenson, deceased. Mr. Croffut was a clerk in the Treasury Department twenty years ago, but resigned to take editorial charge of the Rochester Democrat. Since then he has been connected with the New York Tribune and Graphic, and has contributed to almost all the leading newspapers and magazines of the country. Mr. Croffut has saved a comfortable fortune out of his professional earnings. His duties will keep him in Washington

One Way to Stop Immigration.

"Allow thy shell-like and expansive ear to droop over me and gather in this idea, Dan. mast heard the complaint of the populace about emigration?"

"Of a truth, Excellency, I have." "Mark me, boy. If my free-trade policy get-teth the bulge, emigration will cease, wages be-ing equal on both sides of the water. Have I not a pudding in this idea, Dan!" "Be me halidames, sire, tell it not in the West. Egad, thou needst now only to discover a sosp mine and a mare's nest to rival Stanley.